

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR  
SUBJECT Omsk Military Medical School  
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DATE ACQUIRED  
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DATE OF INFORMATION

DATE DISTR. 11 Jun 52

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(LISTED BELOW) (A)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 50X1

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1. The Omsk Military Medical School imeni Shers (Omskoye voyenno-meditsinskoye uchilishche imeni Shersa) is designed principally to train feldshers (physicians' assistants) for the Soviet Army; however, attached to it is a school which trains dentists for service in the Soviet Army. The school, originally located in Leningrad, was evacuated to Omsk during the war. Moscow steadfastly rejected the many requests, made by the administrative staff of the school, to return the school to Leningrad. These refusals were probably prompted by the reluctance to envisage a second evacuation should hostilities break out again.

50X1 2. The Omsk Military Medical School [redacted] should not be confused with the Omsk Medical Institute (Omskiy Meditsinskiy Institut), a civilian establishment located in the center of Omsk [redacted]

50X1 [redacted] There was no relation between the two schools.

50X1 Feldsher School

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50X1 (a) [redacted] there were from 200 - 300 students (kursanty) at the feldsher school and [redacted] this was the maximum capacity of the school at the time.

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These students were divided into three companies. Practically all the students were selected, on a voluntary basis, at the time of their induction into the army. There were FM with previous military service but they too were volunteers. The educational requirements at the time were a minimum of 8, but preferably, 10 years.

- (b) The normal course of study lasted three years, and practically all the students completed the course.

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virtually all the students were new inductees, they were given a considerable amount of military training. Courses were conducted throughout the year with no regular vacations except for a week or two occasionally; no regular leave was granted at any time during the three years. Upon graduation the students were given a certificate of completion. The discipline was actually more rigorous than in the army, but the living conditions and food were considerably better. The students received a nominal monthly stipend and were issued clothing.

- (c) After completing the course of study, the students received the rank of junior lieutenant or lieutenant and very soon after graduation they were assigned to duty with army units.

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they had to serve in the army upon completion and could not enter another military school immediately. Most of them were assigned to units of regimental size or larger; many also were assigned to medical sanitation battalions (medsanbat).

- (d) Most of the feldshers in the Soviet Army today have been trained in military medical schools. In the army the feldsher is usually subordinate to an officer who is a medical doctor. The feldsher performs routine medical duties such as physical examinations and sick call treatment. He also attends to illnesses which are not complicated and do not require hospitalization.

- (e) The faculty of the feldsher school consisted entirely of officers with the rank of major, lieutenant colonel or colonel. Every member of the faculty was a graduate of a medical school with practical experience and many years of service in the army. Most of the faculty had been with the school for a number of years, and had taken part in the evacuation from Leningrad to Omsk during the war. the faculty was very competent and the course of instruction very good. Generally speaking, military schools for feldshers are much better than their civilian counterparts because the faculties are better, the discipline is stricter, and it behooves the army to graduate competent feldshers.

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#### Dental School

4. The dental school was attached to the feldsher school and had also been evacuated during the war.

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following details about the dental school:

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this was the only military dental school in the USSR at that time. The course of study was called "Dental Courses, Omsk Military Medical School imeni Shers (Kursy zubnykh vrachey pri omskom voyenno-meditsinskom uchilishche imeni Shersa).

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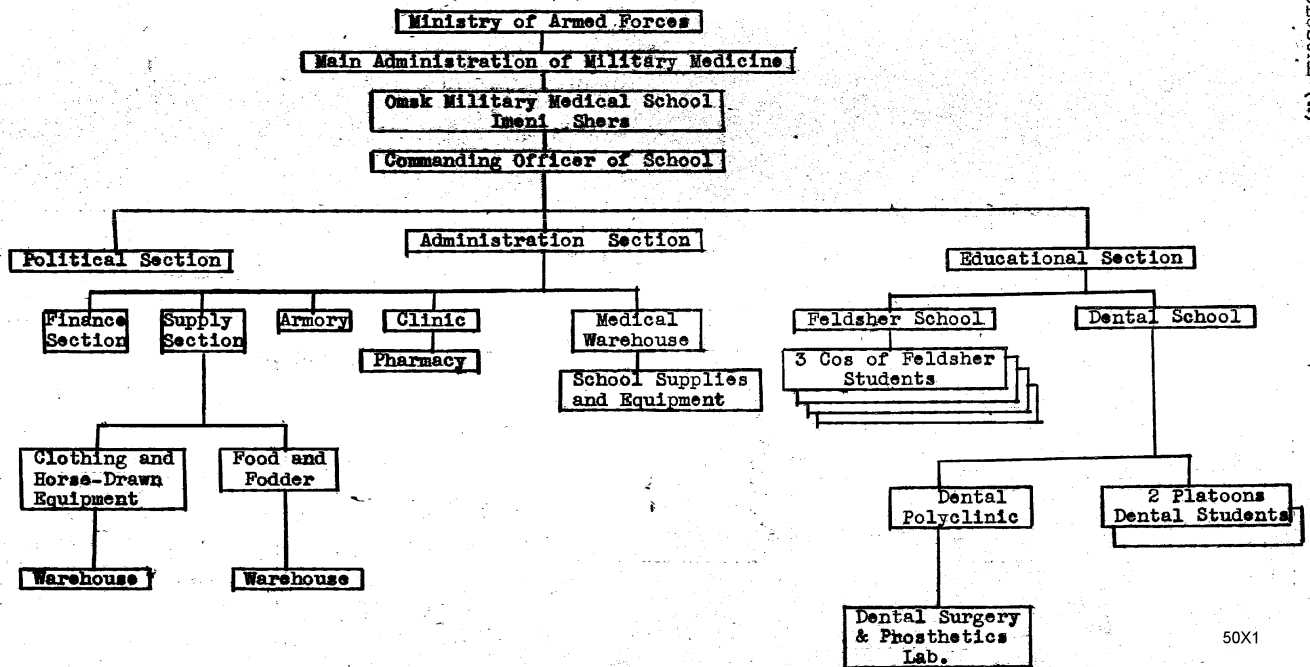
- (b) The students, averaging about 100, were officer volunteers, usually senior lieutenants or captains, who had completed a feldsher school or its civilian and professional equivalent. There never were any EM. While at the school these officer students drew the same pay and allowances as previously. Living conditions for the dental students were inferior to those of the feldsher students.
- (c) After the war, the course of study was 18 months (only three months during the war) and consisted primarily of practical work, with a fair amount of political study and a minimum of military assignments. The faculty consisted of army officers, some of whom also taught at the feldsher school, and a few civilians. In general the faculty and the course of instruction were quite good, and this dental school was considered better than civilian dental schools for the same reasons that the military feldsher schools were better than their civilian equivalents.
- (d) Upon completion of the course the students were given military assignments but usually not within their previous units. Their rank was not affected by graduation and their pay was not necessarily increased. A feldsher who has become a dental graduate from this school will rarely, if ever, serve again as feldsher but as dentist. In the Soviet Army most dentists and doctors, unlike feldshers, are graduates of civilian schools.

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Enclosure (A): Organizational Chart of Omsk Military Medical School

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ENCLOSURE (A)

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Organizational Chart of Omsk Military Medical School